

fulvæ, tarsi apice fuscî : alæ limpidæ ; proalis discus plus minusve fuscus ; nervi costales fuscî, subcostales flavî ; stigma piceum. (Corp. long. lin. 1—2½ ; alar. lin. 1½—2½.)

Var. β.—*Mas*, protibiæ basi fuscæ ; meso- et metatibiæ piceæ : proalæ omnino fuscæ ; metalæ apice subfuscæ.

Var. γ.—*Mas*, *Var. β* similis : antennæ fulvæ, apice supra fuscæ.

Var. δ.—*Mas*, proalæ fere omnino limpidæ ; nervi costales flavî, ramulus fulvus.

Var. ε.—*Fem.* antennæ basi omnino fulvæ.

Var. ζ.—*Fem.* protibiæ basi fuscæ ; meso- et metatibiæ piceæ.

Var. η.—*Fem.* *Var. ε* similis : mesotibiæ fulvæ ; metatibiæ piceo-fulvæ ; tarsi flavî, apice fuscî.

Var. θ.—*Fem.* antennæ fulvæ, basi pallidiores, apice supra fuscæ : propedes flavî, femora basi supra fusco-vittata ; meso- et metapedes fulvî, coxæ et femora picea illæ apice fulvæ, tarsi apice fuscî, metatibiæ fusco-cinctæ : proalis nervi costales flavî.

June to September ; England and Scotland. Found in Ireland by Mr. Haliday, and near Paris by the Comte de Castelneau.

ART. LIV.—*Descriptions of two new Genera belonging to the family Chalcididæ.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, F. L. S. &c.

THE family *Chalcididæ*, independent of the great beauty of many of its species, and the singularity of the economy of the whole, possesses additional claims to the attention of the Entomologist on two other grounds. 1st, No family presents more numerous instances of anomalous structure in the different organs ; and, 2d, The series of affinity amongst the different sub-families is so complicated, that it would require far more philosophical views of the nature of the relations of animals than we at present possess, to account for so many of, what may be termed, cross-affinities. The two insects described below exemplify both these peculiarities of this family

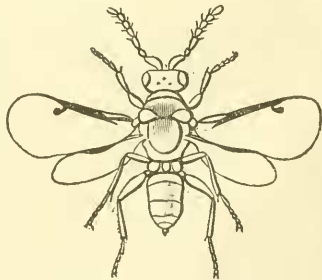
They are both distinguished by the remarkable incrassation of the costâ of the anterior wings, of which I recollect, at present, no other analogous example. Mr. Walker has, indeed, characterized a genus belonging to the same family under the name of *Pachyneuron*; but the incrassation of the costâ of the fore-wings in that genus is quite trifling compared to that observed in either of the following insects;—whilst, at the same time, the insect secondly described, presents a most striking passage between two sub-families (*Encyrtides* and *Eulophides*), between which two equally strong modes of transition have already been proved to exist; *Agonioneurus* and *Coccophagus* forming one passage, and *Tetracnemus* and the typical *Eulophi* a second. It will be evident that the two insects described below, although possessing a nearly similar incrassated structure of the costâ of the wings, are by no means nearly allied together by affinity; they, indeed, evidently belonging to distinct sub-families. Hence, in respect to this character, these insects are allied together by no nearer relation than that of analogy.

PLATYNOCHEILUS, *Westwood*.^a

Cleonymo affinis; differt antennarum articulis, costâ alarum incrassatâ, &c. Corpus elongatum, gracile: caput thoracis latitudine, oculis magnis lateralibus: antennæ thoracis fere longitudine 11- (vel 12-?) articulatæ, articulo 1^o. elongato, 2^o. præcedentis fere dimidii longitudine, articulis sequentibus parvis et quasi coactis, proximis 5 distinctis æqualibus, clava crassiori ovata 3-articulata: collare elongatum trigonum: thorax oblongus postice rotundatus: abdomen oblongum depressum lateribus subelevatis, pedunculus brevis: pedes graciles simplices tarsi 5-articulati: alæ anticæ costâ dilatâ et ad originem rami deflexi extensâ, nervo subcostali nullo.

Mas.

Species unica mihi adhuc cognita.



^a Πλατυνω, dilato, et χειλος, mergo.

PLATYNOCHEILUS ERICHSONII, *Westwood.*

Caput et thorax aureo-viridia, punctata: abdomen viridi-auratum, nitidissimum; antennæ et pedes fuscii, geniculis flavis, femoribus viridescensibus, costâ alarum anticarum nigrâ. (Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$.)

Habitat prope Berolinem. Mense Maio captus.

In Musæo Dom. Erichson, Entomologi clarissimi, amicissimi.

PLEUROPACHUS,^b *Westwood.*

Genus inter *Eulophides* et *Encyrtides* osculans, his structurâ thoracis et pedum intermediorum, illis tarsis 4-articulatis et antennis affinis. Caput transversum, thoracis fere latitudine: antennæ thorace breviores, et, ut videtur 7-articulatæ, articulo 1°. elongato subtus paullo dilatato, 2°. brevi, 3°. duplo longiori, (inter 2^{um}. et 3^{um}. articulus, minutissimus cyathiformis exstat,) 4°. 5°. et 6°. æqualibus discretis, 2°. paullo majoribus, ultimo oblongo-ovato apice acuto (4-? articulo): thorax ovatus crassus ut in *Encyrtis* constructus scutello, et mesosterno maximis: pedes satis graciles, intermedii et postici ad basin valde approximati: tarsi 4-articulati pulvillo magno: tibiæ intermediæ paullo extus curvatæ, calcari longiori et intus ciliato instructæ, articuloque basali tarsorum intermediorum paullo dilatato: alæ anticæ nervo subcostali brevi, costâ pone ejus conjunctionem dilatatâ usque ad originem ramuli stigmatalis, hoc curvato et clavato; costâ etiam alarum posticarum in medio incrassatâ: abdomen ovato-orbiculatum obtusum planum, fere latitudine thoracis, apice mucronatum, petiolo triplo breviori, recto, cylindrico, striolato, adfixum. *Mas.*



Species unica adhuc mihi cognita.

Sp. 1. *Pleuropachus costalis*. (Long. corp. 1 lin.; expans. alar. 2 lin.)

Entedon costalis . . *Dalm. Act. Holm.* 1820, p. 174.

Elachestus costalis . *Nees ab Esenbeck, Hymen. Monog.* Vol. II. p. 143.

^b Πλευρα, membrana succingens costas, et παχυσ, crassus.

Habitat "in floribus *Chærophylli sylvestris* prope Seckershausen."
 Captus Esenb. loc. cit.

In Mus. Academiæ Bounæ, olim celeberr. Neesii ab Esenbeck, cujus curâ benevolenti hoc insectum cum collectione totâ *Chalcididarum* et *Proctotrupidarum* ipso descriptâ, mecum ad examinandum, communicatum est.

ART. LV.—*Note on Macroplea Zosteræ*.—By C. C.
 BABINGTON, M. A.

As the habits of *Macroplea zosteræ* do not appear to be generally known to Entomologists, a slight notice of them, from my own observation, may not be considered uninteresting. On the 4th of June, 1834, when on a visit to a friend at Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, I accidentally captured about eighty specimens of this rare insect. We were botanizing in the marshes near to that place, and having gathered a specimen of *Potamogeton pectinatus* (a plant which always grows under water, only raising its small heads of flowers above the surface), in a ditch of fresh water, I was much surprised by finding in the centre of its dense mass of leaves and branches, a single specimen of *Macroplea*. There being a great quantity of that plant in the ditch, we of course examined numerous specimens, and were gratified by the discovery of two or three, and sometimes six or eight individual insects in each of them. The insects, which are very sluggish, appear to live quite under water, since they never occurred upon the outside of the dense tufts of the *Potamogeton*, but always in the interior of the mass, quite enclosed by the branches, and not easy to discover without a close examination. There were many of them found in pairs, showing that this is their natural habitation, and that they do not live, like their allies the *Donaciæ*, upon those parts of water plants which are above the surface. Although the ditch was full of various plants, several of which formed dense mats, (such as *Ranunculus aquatilis*,) yet we could not discover a single specimen of *Macroplea* upon any plant except the *Potamogeton*.

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St. John's College, Cambridge,
April 15, 1837.